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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/843,755

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D. Amnon Silverstein

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06/08/2006

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

Intellectual Property Administration

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EXAMINER

TRAN, MYLINH T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2179

DATE MAILED: 06/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/843,755	Applicant(s) SILVERSTEIN, D. AMNON	
	Examiner Mylinh Tran	Art Unit 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>05/23/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's Amendment filed 03/13/06 has been entered and carefully considered. Claims 1, 10 and 16 have been amended. Claim 4 has been canceled. However, limitations of amended claims have not been found to be patentable over prior art of record, therefore, claims 1-3 and 5-17 are rejected under the same ground of rejection as set forth below.

Information Disclosure Statement

Please note that IDSs certification filed 05/23/06 stating that "...was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office..." is outdated and should be "...was cited in any communication from a foreign patent office..."

Please re-submit the IDSs with correct statement for reconsideration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3 and 5-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being Tanaka et al. [US. 5,714,972].

As per independent claims 1 and 10, Tanaka teaches a computer implemented method and corresponding system for displaying information related to a physical document comprising the steps/means: a movable display (e.g., fig. 13., col. 8, lines 55-56) comprising: means for detecting movement of the movable display relative to a first surface (col. 3, lines 37-55); means for correlating movement of the movable display to information representing a portion of a first image stored in a database (col. 3, line 56 - col. 4, line 9); and presenting the information on the movable display (col. 3, lines 60-61), wherein the detecting means is configured to detect orientation of the movable display (column 3, lines 53-55, "The position detector, for example, detects the position in the horizontal and vertical directions", figure 13, four arrows represent four orientations of the display screen).

As per claims 2 and 3, according to Tanaka's teaching at col. 3, line 56 - col. 4, line 9, it is inherent in Tanaka's system that the detecting means is a transducer included within the movable display wherein the transducer is used to correlate movement of the movable display to a change in position on a stored image.

As per claim 11, Tanaka teaches the detecting means being configured to detect orientation of the movable display (e.g., col. 3, lines 53-55).

As per claims 5, 6 and 12, Tanaka teaches the correlating means including a processor (col. 7, lines 7-11) and associated memory (col. 7, lines 1-3)

wherein the database is stored in a memory on board the movable display (e.g., col. 6, lines 14-15).

As per claims 7, 8, 13 and 14, Tanaka teaches the information being stored in a database remote from the movable display wherein the information stored remote to the movable display is accessed via a wired link (e.g., col. 2, lines 50-54).

As per claims 9 and 15, Tanaka teaches the information stored remote to the movable display being accessed via a wireless link (e.g., col. 2, lines 50-54).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka et al. in view of Cobbley [US. 6,501,464].

As per claim 16, Tanaka does not disclose the first image being an image of a keyboard that can be operated using the moveable display. Cobbley discloses the first image being an image of a keyboard that can be operated using the moveable display at col. 1, lines 8-30. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Cobbley of operating an image of a keyboard using the movable display in Tanaka's

system since it would allow the system using keyboard functionality without the need of a physical keyboard.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka in view of Singh [US. 6,359,615].

As per claim 17, Tanaka does not disclose a first portion of the first image being displayed at a first resolution and a second portion of the first image being displayed with a reduced resolution relative to the first resolution.

Singh disclose a portion of the first image being displayed at a first resolution (30 of fig. 6) and a second portion of the first image being displayed with a reduced resolution (42 of fig. 6) relative to the first resolution. It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to use the teaching from Singh of displaying a portion of the first image at a first resolution and a second portion of the first image with a reduced resolution relative to the first resolution in Tanaka's system since it would increase the amount of information that can be displayed within a screen.

Response to Arguments

Applicant has argued that Tanaka patent does not teach or suggest detecting orientation of a movable display. As indicated in Applicant's responses, at column 3, lines 53-55 of the Tanaka patent describes a position detector included within the disclosed device is provided for detecting position in horizontal and vertical directions.

"The position detector detects the position in the horizontal and vertical directions" means "detecting orientation".

As pointed out in the response, Applicant's specification paragraph [0019] on pages 5-6 describes "tracking enough positional coordinates so that changes in orientation of the display can be determined. Such a feature can be used to ensure that portions of an image will be oriented on a movable display in a manner as desired by a user. When, for example, a user reorients a rectangular display to provide a larger viewing area along a given direction (e.g., where an image is tall and thin, and best viewed by rotating the display 90), the image will appear properly oriented within the display". However, the claimed language itself "the detecting means is configured to detect orientation of the movable display" is a broad term and does not specify the invention.

During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given >their< broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification." > In re Hyatt, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372, 54 USPQ2d 1664, 1667 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution, and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility

that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969). Therefore, Tanaka patent still reads over the claimed language itself "the detecting means is configured to detect orientation of the movable display". Applicant also argues that no motivation or suggestion to have combined features of the Tanaka patent with features of the Cobbley patent. However, both of the references teach image information. While Tanaka fails to teach a keyboard image, Cobbley patent shows an image of keyboard at figure 1.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4141.

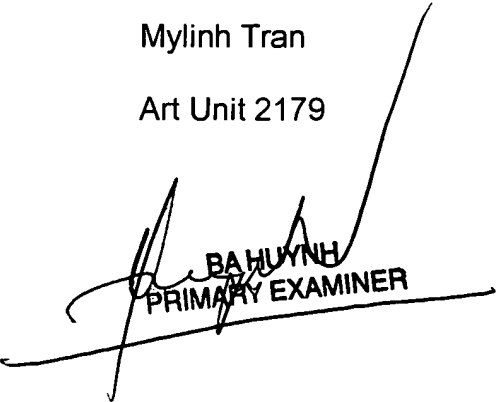
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo, can be reached at 571-272-4847.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mylinh Tran
Art Unit 2179


BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER